MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH WATER SUPPLY CCR CERTIFICATION FORM

CALENDAR YEAR 2012

2013 MAY 28 AH 8: 49

Punkin Water Association

Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID#s 0360013 and 0360031

List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.

	4.4.0		
X	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (A	Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)	
	Advertisement in local paper (attach c On water bills (attach copy of bill) Email message (MUST Email the mes Other	ssage to the address below)	
	Date(s) customers were informed: 04 / 27 / 2013		
	CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other methods used	er direct delivery. Must specify other direct del	livery
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /		
	CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a As a URL (Provide URL As an attachment As text within the body of the email m)	
X			
- C-1	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of Name of Newspaper: The Oxford Eagle	published CCK or proof of publication)	
	Date Published: 05 / 01 / 2013		
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of location	ons) Date Posted:/	
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at	t the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIR)	<u>ED</u>):
I her publ the S the Depa	RTIFICATION reby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Repord lic water system in the form and manner identified about the SDWA. I further certify that the information included water quality monitoring data provided to the public water of Health Bureau of Public Water Supply. The Description of Sartor, CCR Officer, Board Member	In this CCR is true and correct and is consistent lic water system officials by the Mississippi May 22, 2013	of this ed by t with State
Nam	ne/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date	

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215 May be faxed to: (601)576-7800

May be emailed to: Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

2013 MAY -3 PM 3: 47

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Punkin Water Association PWS ID#: 0360013 and 0360031 April 2013

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Lower Wilcox Aquifer.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Punkin Water Association have received lower to moderate susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact John W. Davis at (662)234-3239. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the residence of Mrs. Ruby Gean at 11 County Road 417, Oxford, MS 38655.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2012. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2012, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID#	: 036001	13	ŗ	TEST RESU	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination

10. Barium	N	2012	.029	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natura deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012	1.33	No Range	ppb	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2011*	.2	0	ppm	1.3	- 1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.119	No Range	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2011*	2	0	ppb	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection 81. HAA5	n By	-Produc	ts 1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	1.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
					Mg/I			

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

PWS ID#:	·	1	T	TEST RESU	·			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninants						
10. Barium	N	2012	.005	No Range	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2012	1.68	No Range	ppb	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	0	ppm	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2012	.138	No Range	ppm	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts	S					
81. HAA5	N	2011*	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2011*	17.9	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.30	1– 1.4	ppm	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

^{*} Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Significant Deficiencies- System # 360013 & 360031

<u>During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/29/11(360013) & 7/26/12 (360031), the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s).</u>

Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks.

Corrective actions: MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by June 1, 2013.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

System # 360013

*****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

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17. Lead	N	2011*	2	0	ppb	0	AL≖15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection	on By	-Produc	ts 1	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2012	1.3	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination,
Chlorine	N	2012	1.20	.80 1.40	Mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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Contaminant	Violation	Date	Level	Range of Detects	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Likely Course of Contamination
Contaminant	Y/N	Collected	Detected	or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Measure -ment	WCLG	WICL	Likely Source of Contamination
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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

PRINTER'S FEE \$ 547.35

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI LAFAYETTE COUNTY

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, the undersigned

Tim Phillips

Who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Co-Publisher of the Oxford Eagle, a newspaper published daily in the City of Oxford, in said county and State, and that the said newspaper has been published for more than one year and that

a true copy of w	/hich is hereto a	ttached was
published for		
weeks in said n	ewspaper as fol	ows:
VOLUME	NO.	DATE
145	154	5/1/13
····	·	
of	Philai	2.
Sworn to and su	bscribed before	me this
l day or	May	, 20 <u>13</u>
Reta &	Vasily	~
Notary Public, La	fayette County	MIRSISSIDIO
My commissio	-	TA G. VASILYEV

P. Aug. 17, 2015

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Public Water Association PWS ID#: 0360013 and 0360031 April 2013

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7. Lead	N	2011*	2	0	bbp	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of restural deposits

Disinfection By Products

81. HAAS	N .	2012	T	100 0		T		
01.1040	14	2012	ין	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water
62, 310HM	 			1			l i	disinfection.
	N	2012	1.3	No Runge	ppb	. 0	80	By-product of drinking water
[Yotal	1		l	1	1		~	chlorination.
trinalomethanes;			l	į.	1	1 1		миници.
Chlorine	N	2012	1.20	.60 - 1.40	1777.2			
1		12012	1.20	.00 - 1.40	Mg/I	ויי נ	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control
				1		L	L I	microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2012,

PWS ID#;				TEST RESU				
Constants	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Renge of Detecta or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic	Contar	ninants					.,	
10. Berlum	N	2012	.005	No Range	mqq	. 2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of nature deposits
13. Chromlum	N	2012	1.68	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mile; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009/11*	.2	D	ppm	1.3	AL+1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Filloride	N	2012	138	No Range	pprii	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from lerbitzer and aluminum fectories
Disinfectio	n By-P	roducts						
81. HAA5	N	2011	20	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total (rihalomethanes)	N	2011"	17.9	No Renge	ppb	1	80	
Chlorine	N	2012	1.30	1~1.4	ppm	0	MDRL × 4	Water additive used to control

^{*} Most recent sample, No sample required for 2012.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected, however, the EPA has determined that your varier is SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards, in an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

Significant Deficiencies- System # 360013 & 360031

During a sanitary survey conducted on 9729/11/360013) & 7/28/12 (360031), the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s). Inadequate Internal cleaning/maintrangue of storage tanks.

Consoline actions, MSDH is currently working with this system to return them to compliance since the expiration of the compliance deadline. It is anticipated we will be returned to compliance by June 1, 2013.

If present, clovated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in dinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service tines and home plumbing. Our Water Association is responsible for providing high quality dinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water hos been stiting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap to seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in dinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Holline or at http://www.eps.gov/safewater/head. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.578,7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminents does not necessarily indicate that the water posse is health nisk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Sefe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Bothe people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergoing organ transplants, people with HIVAIDS or other immune system disorders, some olderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice obout drinking water from their health care providers. EPACDC guidelines on appropriation means to lessen the six of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-428-4791.

System # 360013

****April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING****

In special and special system of the Redicinucides Rule, all community public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippl Stoppleted sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during a subtlet the Mississippl Stoppleted sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during a subtlet the Mississipple Stoppleted compliance as samples and results suffi further notice. Although was not the result of saddon by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a Violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monatoring requirements and is now in completence with the Redicinucides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

System # 360031

April 1, 2013 MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

In accordance with the Radionucides Rule, all community public water supplies were requires to sample quartery for radionucides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Hooth Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and roporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Althours not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to Issue a voletion. This is to notify you that your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionucides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Keren Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.578.7518.

The Punkin Water Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tep. We sak that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Publish: May 1, 2013

Punkin Water Association

2013 NAYun2 Water Association P. O Box 114 Oxford, Mississippi 38655 (662)234-1897

May 22, 2013

State of Mississippi Bureau of Public Water Supply Post Office Box 1700 Jackson, Mississippi 39215-1700

RE: Punkin Water Association, PWS ID# 0360013 & 0360031

Dear Bureau of Public Water Supply,

This letter certifies that the Punkin Water Association #1 & #2 have notified, by message on water bills, each water system customer of the availability of our annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) by request.

I am enclosing a copy of our CCR, proof of publication, the actual page of publication in our local newspaper and a water bill which has CCR notice.

Please inform me immediately if other information is required.

Sincer@ly,

Thomas D. Sartor

Board Member & CCR Offcier

ENCL:

PUNKIN WATER ASSOCIATION P.O. Box 114, Oxford, MS 38655 RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED,

FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID

TYPE OF	METER READING		~···		PERMIT NO.	
	ESENT	PREVIOUS	USED	CHARGES	PUNKIN WATER	ASSOCIATIO
Water Credit	1009000	1005000	4,000	20.00 (426.34)	CUSTOMER ROUTE ACCOUNT 1 10 L NET AMOUNT TO BE PAID (406.34) (C.1) MAIL THIS STUB WIT	PAY GROSS AMOUNT, AFTER THIS DATE 5/10/13 GROSS AMOUNT TO BE PAID

(406.34)

OXFORD MS 38655-9284

YOUR CCR REPORT IS NOW AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Some and the second of the contract of the con